The New York Chronicle of Saturday lass has an interesting statement of the overland movement in cotton up to February 1st, furnishing, as it says, "pretty sure indications, within certain limits, of the year's yield." There is a falling off during January in the marketing of cotton by rail, owing to bad tee of the whole. weather. The total movement for the month was only 45,184 bales. The total gross overland movement was 653,610 against 781,066 bales. From this deductions leave the net total overland 376,652 against 400,534 bales. The port movement was less than for the same time last year; January 1st the excess in receipts at the ports was 333,228; January 1st

Mr. Frye, under directions of the committee of the whole.

The morning hour being dispensed with, Mr. Frye, under directions of the committee of the whole. same time last year; January 1st the excess in this difference had been reduced to 257,789 bales. Total receipts at ports since September 1, 4,025,800 against 3,768,011 in 1880. Total exports, 2,525,826 against 2,120,517; to- toral count to-morrow. tal stock 838,192 against 929,358 The southern consumption since September 1st, was 110,000 against 100,000 in 1880 to the same date. The increase in the quantity marketed during the first five crop months of 1880-81, was 243,907 bales. The total takings by northern spinners since September 1, 1880, 1,15e,622 against 1 167,780 to the same time the previous year, a decrease this year of 16,118 bales. This shows that northern spinners have made purchases less freely in January than heretofore. Amount of cotton in sight, 4,772,452 against 4,465,545 at the same time last year, which indicates that the increased movement the present year is thus reduced to 146,907 bales. It follows that were there to be no loss or gain from plantations for the remainder of the season, the crop will reach a little more than 5,900,000 bales. There is, however, cotton still in the fields, some of which will be gathered, and the movement to the ports has been delayed by unfavorable weather, so that the future movement will be something in excess of that of last year. The average weight of bales is 407.06 pounds against 481.55 pounds the previous year at the same time. It will be seen by this statement of the Chronicle that the cotton delayed in transit by the weather, delayed on the plantations by bad roads and by the expectation

ccipts, and so increase prices, has to be added to 5,900,000 bales, against a total crop of 5,761,252 bales the year before. THE AMERICAN, 1992 The increase of the American export trade of this country is most gratifying. To that increase we may principally attribute the prosperity that has followed the "hard times" engendered by the panic of 1873. Week by week the figures of our export trade fleets of vessels put forth for distant shores, carrying away our surplus and bringing back luxuries and comforts from every clime, and a rich harvest of gold, representing the balfree country, governed on principles that statesmen, and theologians, and aristocracies, and men of learning, and treatises on philosophy had declared to be theoretical, anarchical, impracticable, and fitted only for petty communities, if, indeed, they would not wreck even them. All this commercial uccess under such circumstances, we repeat s something the nation should be proud of, and might be-but for one thing! Those earth the valuable surplus of the United States are the vessels of foreigners. The vast sums we pay for transportation upon the waves is a tribute paid by us to the people of other lands. We can produce wealth by the shore. That done we are helpless, Intelligent, energetic, enterprising, we can meet es, conquer obstacles, and subdue opposition, until we reach the line of salt water: then our might becomes weakness, our intelligence imbecility, our greatness the whimpering of the child or the whining of We are like the nation mountains but could do nothing in the vallevs. The English, the Dane, the Swede, even the land-locked German, can face the by the power of steam and the bold energy of his unshrinking will, though thunders, storms and tempests array all their terrors All-even the Chinese-can do this; but the proud, high-spirited, intrepid American smile of the world's ridicule. Does the reader doubt the truth now uttered? Let that reader know that the total amount of money paid during the year 1879 on American commodities exported was thirtyeight million dollars; on return cargoes forty-fire million dollars. In all, on me hundred and thirty-three million dollars spent in carrying on the sea American mer chandise. Of this Americans received bu twenty-three millions; men who can face the sea with their foot standing upon vessels owned in their own country took the rest. Twenty-three millions for Americans, and one hundred and ten millions for foreigners And this out of money gained by carrying American produce! What does the doubting reader think now? Can be tell why careful thoughtful, pushing, eager, speculating while British, Swedes, Haytiens, Spanish Danes, Italians, Belgians, French, Dutch Norwegians, Portugese, Germans, and others are carrying off annually one hundred and to his interests, is he unable to discover his opportunities, and is he habituated with childish pusillanimity, to permit any intruder to carry off what is his? and grow rich on to shrink, and whine, and cower, and be afraid present time submit to the loss of one hunleed and ten million dollars a year? Here is the secret-it is because he serves a false laves of Juggernaut cast themselves ships where they can be bought cheap and the American flag would in every clime under heaven and its starry folds throw a beam of cheer-

country; but its possessors, like other unclean animals, prefer to feed privately. Nana is, so to speak, too Frenchy.

WEMPHIS APPEAL LXVITH CONGRESS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Again Passed Over by the House -A Wrangle Over the Admission of Members' Families to Witness the Electoral Count.

In the Senate the Pension Appropriation Bill Engages Attention, but Not to the Extent of Materially Advancing Its Progress Toward a Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, February 8.-Mr. Reagan reported back the river and harbor appropri ation bill, which was referred to the commi Mr. Reagan stated that he would move to go into committee of the whole on that bill immediately after the morning hour, but Mr. Atkins gave notice that he would op-

pose it with the legislative, executive and

udicial bill, which he thereupon reported

back from the committee. Referred to the committee of the whole. east gallery for the families and visitors of ubers of the house or senate who de sire to be present at the counting of the elec-

After a good deal of noisy discussion the rder was agreed to.

The speaker will issue to each member and senator two cards of admission, and only per-sons holding these cards will be admitted. Mr. Atkins move to go into committee and onsider the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Cox raised the question of consideraon in favor of the reapportionment bill. Confusion ensued, which was so great that he speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to

compel members to be seated.

After order was restored, Mr. Cox said he would not press the question of consideration, but would on Thursday insist on a consideration of the reapportionment bill.

Mr. Atkins gave notice that he would antagonize it with the legislative appropriation bill, whereupon Mr. Cox again raised the question of consideration.

The speaker stated that the best way to

raise the question was to vote down Mr. Atkins's motion to go into committee. On motion of Mr. Whitthorne, the senate bill making an appropriation to prosecute the search for the steamer Jeannette was referred to the committee on appropriations with instructions to report it back within

tee rose, and Mr. Briggs offered the customay resolution in relation to the death of Mr. Farr, of New Hampshire.
Eulogies were delivered by Messrs, Briggs,
Hall, Ray, Rland, Bowman, Updegraff
[Ohio], Shallenberger and Sherwin.

Adjourned. SENATE.

The credentials of Philetus Sawyer and that the loss by picking would decrease re-Arthur G. Gorman, senators-elect, were read Senator Bruce, from the committee on edu cation and labor, reported adversely the joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the eight hour law. Indefinitalor Conkline was adopted without objection directing the secretary of the treasury to report to the senate the names of all persons by the collector of the port of New York between January and December, 1880, for ar pointment in the New York customhouse whether any have been appointed in violation of the civil service rules, etc. The morning hour having expired, discus-

resumed, the question being on the amendent to increase the pension clerical force Senators Kernan, Wallace and Beck spoke Senator Wallace advocated and explained

the provisions which he had read, the object of which, he said were to prevent frauds and expedite decisions of pending cases, by em-powering the local courts of the county in pension applicant resides to exoners allege there are frauds. marked that the proposition, being liable to the question of order, upon which Senator Withers's amendment had been ruled, could be appended to the present bill only by Senator Hoar objected, and Senator Wa

lace's proposition was withdrawn.
Senator Beck opposed Senator Plumb's nendment as inadequate to reach the rea public in pensions, and as not called for by the commissioner. He cited the opinion of the commissioner, expressed in his report,

Senator Logan said the comm statement had been often repeated during the debate, but it was one which he would disregard until the commissioner had shown some data to verify his assertion Senator Blair said the experience of pen

sion officials has been such as to create a chronic statement of suspicion in that office, so that now no application is entered there without being suspected.
Senator Logan said the statement that
200,000 claims had not been examined was a isrepresentation, as 80,000 of that number had been examined and rejected. Finally, Senator Plumb's amendment wa

agreed to-yeas, 39; nays, 21. The committee rose and reported the bill, when the amendments with two exceptions (upon which separate votes were asked) were agreed to. The first provision upon which a separate vote was take was one directing the payment of the accrue On motion Senator Ingall's provision was

stricken out, the remaining provision to be voted upon was Senator Plumb's amendment, appropriating \$200,000 for fifty examiners, Discussion upon this proposition in the committee was then resumed, and continues without result, the bill being finally laid

Adjourned PURELY PERSONAL.

Resolutions from the house announcing th

death of Evarts W. Farr were considered an

will accompany General Grant on his pro-posed journey to Mexico. Mr. Alma Tadema, the distinguished painter, has been appointed by the Emperor William, a foreign knight of the Order pour

Mr. Pendleton has succeeded in obtaining favorable report upon his bill providing r the participation of cabinet offic debates of congress. Some amendments have

Mme. Rattazzi, in her biography late husband which is soon to be published says of Cavour that he was a nobleman in a geois form, while Rattazzi was a bourgeo of aristocratic temperament and exterior, John Bright has very little patience with "The ignorance and

hocking. In their clerical reading they ver to have met with the passage Thou shalt not bear false witness.' Mr. Joseph Jefferson has been a member of a Baltimore lodge for more than twenty years, and the other members gave him forentertainment on Thursday evening being a charming one in spite of his apology

that his speeches were generally written by the author, and when thrown on his own re-Lord Beaconsfield is described as being gh feather at the Rothebilds wedding breakfast. He reminded one of the dandy ism of his youth with his light trousers, hi white waistcoat, and his lavender tie. "H was so merry and looked so perky," says one of the wedding guests, "that no one would

When Mrs. Hayes was recently asked i

violence. It appears that a few of the busi-ness men collected the names of all persons in the community who were reported as having failed, neglected or refused to pay bills they had contracted. The names were published in a pamphiet, which was entitled the Dead-Beat Directory. The appearance of the pamphlet raised a perfect storm, as it coned nearly three thousand names, among which were some of the good citizens, to-gether with the names of honored men who were in their graves. An indignation meet-ing was attended by about one thousand people, and speeches denouncing the action of the business men were delivered by leading

men, among others the mayor of the city. Nashville American, Tuesday: "The many friends of Colonel Ripley E. Dunlap will be pained to learn of his death, which took place at his home, in Humboldt, on the twentyninth ultimo. He was the son of a worthy pioneer of Tennessee, well known in the an-nals of our early history, whose sons and daughters, by noble and upright lives, have added to the honor and good name inherita from their ancestry. There is not a family if the State which has better maintained, in each and every branch, its worth and respect oility, or commanded a larger share of pub esteem and confidence. The deceased was e youngest of nine brothers, a list of whom, or intelligence and excellence of character s incomplete when 1 mention only the name of General Richard G. Dunlap, and Judge William C., John H. and Hugh N. Dunlap, all of whom, if I mistake not, were at the same time engaged in honorable public ser vice in Tennessee, not one of whom, through a long political life, was ever called on to defend any act imputing public or private immorality. About a year ago James T. Dunlap, so well known in this community for his many virtues, and speedily has followed the melancholy event which severs the last link that bound the older with

the younger generation. Colonel Ripley E. Dunlap was, before the war, a successful planter, a man of kind heart and genial manrs, of decided character and strong convictions; but he sought happiness in the private walks of life, and never solicited office or de-sired political preferment. His immediate deceased for nearly half a century, having played with him in youth and associated with him in manhood, the writer of this brief ribute of respect here drops a tear upon the

DE LESSEPS

not Sleeping on his Watch-He is Pushing his Project With all

And has the Aid of Experts and Enterprising Men-What Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse Says.

New York World: Lieutenant L. N. Bonaparte Wyse, who is at present at the Hotel Brunswick, said to a World reporter last evening of the De Lesseps Panama canal

"I think everything is in very good shape, and that the prospects are very bright in-deed. The French law, under which the company of Mr. De Lesseps is organized, is a general law, and permits any seven men, scrambling, and was then on the ice wet and a general law, and permits any seven men, whether aliens or citizens of France, to bind formance of any legal act or nurross. You here would, I think, require a special act of here would, I think, require a special act of and by swinging my cap I attracted the stock-tender's attention; but none too soon, for I then fell down exhausted, unable to which are necessary to constitute the Inter- take another step. He carried and pushed oceanic canal company a full and legal company under the French law bave not yet me. I had been all this time—three days been complied with. For instance, when the capital has been subscribed according to the announcement of the cording to the cordinate to the cordin incorporators, an oath to that effect is taken by the promoters of arnica on my feet, but the boys thought I the scheme, and then commissioners inquire would lose my toes, if not my whole foot, if

the first meeting of the stockholders, which medical advice. Hearing that a company was held on the thirty-first ultimo. In one team was eighteen miles this side of there mouth from that time they are required to with supplies for here, I concluded to start meet again, and this meeting will be held on March 3d, when a permanent organization will be effected, the company will be fully aunched and the French law will have no arther control over it unless there should be units brought in some way. Meanwhile, the work is going on. M. Blanche has been sent to the Isthmus as the engineer on behalf of the contractors and M. Riddorf is the engineer for the company. Nothing very important can be done yet and what it would be to walk a step, and was carried around and started for this place. work is going on. M. Blanche has been sent tant can be done yet, and what is now going That day, on the prairie, a terrible on is merely in the way of preparation.

Storm came up, the wind being in our faces.

Barracks are building for the housing of the

We had to make eight miles before dark, and many laborers required. In November, when he dry season sets in, the real work on the

"What is Mr. Nathan Appleton doing for "He is to be, I understood, the American of M. de Lesseps personally ou see while the company is yet forming it ould not be proper to say who is to fill the arlous offices. I have seen several letters a that subject, and they all speak of Mr. carlous offices Appleton filling some such post as this. He "What are the possible legal complications

which you allude?

ie part of the United States, because the tates government would step in to stop it. You will notice that all the other schemes, Eads railway and the Nicaraguan canal each has a demand for a subsidy attached to them; on the other hand the Panama canal been organized under the laws of France. It may pass into the hands of Americans or Englishmen at any time by purchase. The concession from Colom-bia is very generous, and as Colombia is a right to make such a concession. Under the ession United States war vessels may pass through the canal freely because of the treaty between the two nations. If France, for in-stance, wishes a right of way for her vessels or her to make a treaty with the State of Colombia, and it will depend on the influence f the United States whether or not the reaty can be prevented. I should be glad to see the coaling stations established on the oast of Colombia, as is proposed by the menace to the canal at all, but rather as a matter for congratulation. I would be sorry to see any objection made on the part of Co-

o in case the United States should protest gainst the pushing of the canal, but everyone in the most legal way, and no complaint of irregularity can be made against it. I tart myself for the Isthmus in a short time— a few days, perhaps—but only for a short the authorities. On my return may visit Paris, with a trip to Washingtonics. We are going on-or rather M. d essens is-as if there was to be no interfer

BRITAIN'S BREADSTUFFS

nce. If it comes-well, we will see what we

darket for the Last Week, as Set Fort by the Mark Lane Express.

depress, in its review of the British grain rade for the past week, says that despite the een weakening during the whole week. 'he quoted rates were barely' obtainable on The provincial markets experi the decline began in the provinces instead of in London. Flour has been in freer supply. The smallness of the deliveries the eason proves that the outturn of marketaur receives very little attention. day. The finer descriptions of white retained Off the coast the market is well supplied cst, and sell where they can sell dearest. Is it to time we summoned up some manhood and attacked this beast that claims our service, demolish her den, and cleanse the land of her pollutions, delusions and position given in its Paris letter of Zola's Nana, that it will not be adapted? for the American stage. A lively like for carrion is easily support to the development of the development o

Kingdom for the week ended January 29th were 459,077 cwt, wheat and 214,630 cwt. flour.

A RELIABLE savings bank. One box of the shape of an emigration movement which has been entered into by the first of the shape of an emigration movement which has been entered into by the first of the shape of an emigration patents. These suits involve the right of the shape of earthly dissoption. "adapted" for the American stage. A lively relish for carrion is not unknown in this greater obstacles than those who had good in dectors' bills. They will surely cure chill most of the great railroads that traverse the latter company to build and sell cylinder lution. stomachs.

There is wild excitement in Richmond, Indiana, over the publication of a Dead-Beat Directory, which threatens to culminate in

HEROISM

North Pole was Felt from Maine to California and from Minnesota to the Gulf.

A Young Mail Carrier's Struggle for Life Through the Snow, and Without Food for Three Days-What a Cattaraugus Farmer

Knows About Freezing.

Salt Lake (Utah) Herald, January 27th The following is the greater part of a letter received here by Mr. Charles H. Bassett from his son, W. H., who is in the mail service in northern Montana. The young man is but twenty-two years of ago, and the simple and unaffected manner in which he relates his thrilling experience shows that he not only s a great deal of courage but also a

great deal of genuine manliness: VIRGINIA CITY, MON., January 22, 1881. DEAR FATHER-In answer to your ques ions, I will endeavor to give you some pariculars. At the time I wrote to mother December 11th) I was snowed in at Fire Hole, and was there about ten or twelve days. Two of us then succeeded in getting over the untains with three horses and snow-shoes, and we arrived at River Side Station that day. On the day following Marshall, the boss, came in from Henry lake with two men and fifteen horses. They had been six days on the road, a distance of thirty miles. He then ordered me to start out the following morning, on horseback, to the lake. I objected, and told him I thought it impossible sired political preferment. His immediate for a horse to get through, and asked for family, bowed down in grief, may, it is loped, find consolation for his death in the purity of his life—a legacy more valuable than fame or wealth. Acquainted with the reach some hay-stacks on the prairie. By considerable hard work I led the horse to the stacks after dark. I was entirely worn out and so took my saddle-blankets and lay down to rest, but I fell asleep and did not awaken until daylight. I started out again, but only succeeded in traveling one mile that day, as the snow was so deep (about three feet on the level) that it was impossible for a horse to travel. I was then in a canon, and found wood, so I built a fire, and was so tired that I slept all night again and froze my feet still more (but I forgot to say that I froze my feet the first night at the hay-stacks). I dare not take off my boots to look at my feet

for fear I could not get them on again. I had discovered by this time that my horse was good for nothing, so I started him back to the hay and started on foot, calculating to make the lake by night, which was fifteen cut across it to shorten the distance; but soon found my mistake, for when I started or freezing. There was about two feet of soft snow, and I could hardly walk. The would lose my toes, if not my whole foot, if it was then sundown. We knew that unless we did make the station before dark, the sleighing was bad on account of their being we went at breakneck speed, rock and broke one runner in a number of pieces. Fortunately we happened to have sixty feet of rope with us, with which we tied up the runner, and away we went again, and arrived at the station at dark. I froze again eves were frozen shut most all the time dur ing our fast driving against the blinding snow We had a hard time coming the balance o the way, but not so hard as that which ! wagon the last thirty-five miles. will lose my big toe on the right foot, but pronounces the rest of my toes and my fingers

miles from here, and no persons live there except the men at mail stations, which are fifteen miles apart, except at that one place, Bradford (New York) Era: Jasper Perley, a farmer forty years of age, from Catta-raugus county, New York, drove into Duke Center Wednesday evening with a sleigh load of beef, apples and produce of various kinds, which he was hawking through the country, and, after stopping there all night, set out early yesterday morning for Eldred, eight miles distant. The day was intensely cold, and besides the wind blew violently, making a long ride not only unpleasant, but really dangerous. Perley's team was not very speedy, and by the time he had arrived at Eldred he was pretty well chilled through, but finding a poor market for his commodi-ties, drove up Indian creek. Those who have lately tried it say that this is the bitterest ride to be had in the northern field, and Per ley had reason to indorse this statement be-fore he got through with it. After going some distance his hands became numb, and benefit of all concerned to have such stations the reigns dropped from his nerveless fingers, but the horses plodded on. The next seen of the farmer was by a lady living in a house along the road, who saw the team, with the instinct of dumb brutes seeking shelter, turn in the barn, and stop in front of the door. The driver was crouched in a heap insensible, and the lady naturally supposed that he was dumb, but on such an inclement day it seemed no more than common humanhelpless that she summoned several drillers who were working on a well near by, who carried him into the house, and ascertained the unfortunate man was not intoxicated but frozen, his body being stiffened with the extreme cold. The sufferer was rubbed with snow and otherwise treated to revive the circulation. After a good deal of thorough manipulation and rubbing Perley was brought around, when a few doses of whisky sufficed to restore him to nearly his normal condition. He thanked his restorers very heartily and gave an account of his misfortune, which af-fords some inkling of the sensations of people who freeze to death. When he felt no onger able to hold the reins with any grip until well warmed. His tongue became e quoted rates were barely obtainable on stiff, then his arms, sharp chills ran anday, while on Friday a very limited down his back, and finally it seemed as though being congealed, causing almost a total ces-sation of the heart's action. This condition of extreme suffering and despondency speed-ily gave way to a feeling of grateful warmth, ating glow. By this time he had reached a house, but he drove on, thinking that nothing was now to be feared. The sleigh, instead of crawling along at a snail's pace, appeared to glide through the air with great swiftness, and the horses fairly flew like pigeons. A sense of exultation filled the Cattaraugu farmer's breast as he urged the horses to still greater speed, and the woods on either side were passed so quickly that they became in-

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pa-cific, Texas Pacific, International and Great Northern, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, and the Dallas and Wichita. The design of the association is, by combining the various railroad interests, to offer such inducements to the farmers and mechanics of the old world, and even to those in the more thickly settled portions of the new, as will secure a large immigration to the States named. The president of the association is Mr. W. W. Lang, of the Intertween 8000 and 10,000 miles of road now in terested in the project. This is the first practical immigration scheme which has ever been undertaken on a large scale for the benefit of the southwest. The company is straightway to put its plans of work into vigorous operation in the United States, and

forces, is regulated, it will enter continental Europe with all the zeal, energy and means TAXES IN MEMPHIS.

soon as the organization, with all its

Facts and Figures for the Consideration of the Legislature - Arguments that Coupon-Clippers will

Find are Unanswerable-We Must Not Kill the Goose that Lays the

Golden Egg.

Below will be found many startling statements and figures, showing the necessities of Memphis and her public debt. The statement in general will command the attention of the thinking people and will be read with interest by all classes of citizens. It has been carefully and elaborately prepared by the gentlemen whose signatures are attached, and may be relied upon as exceedingly accu-

Prime Necessities of Memphis, and Her Public Debt. Self-preservation-food, health and education—come before the payment of any public debt, however meritorious, and immeasurably before a debt tainted with corruption, as is much of the debt of Memphis, and the pracwhow I could get to the lake safely. I started out on the morning of the sixteenth with their best horse, but I had not traveled ten miles before the animal was unable to carry me, and I had five mile to go before I could reach some hay-stacks on the prairie. By will require Seven hundred thousand square

It is supposed that the tax for 1880 will complete the sewerage in the above limits, and nothing additional is estimated for

The annual repairs of streets, bridges and ewers will be five per cent, of first cost, The back-taxes of Memphis are about \$2, 0.000; all to be collected in next two years payable partly in money and partly in indness at fifty cents on the dollar. It is stimated that it will require \$1,250,000 in money, to discharge the back-taxes.

It is estimated that a tax of eighty cents on the 2100 will be required for the police and fire departments, lights, city schools, and general expenses, exclusive of privileges, fines and forfeitures; and eighty cents on the \$100 for paving streets, bridges, etc.

The taxable property in Memphis is \$13, 900,000, of which only \$11,500,000 are available, the remainder being in hands of the of it unproductive. But in order to be within the mark, it is assumed that all this is available. From this must be deducted for costs of collection, and delinquencies, ten ne-

To complete paying and bridging in twenty years, and make annual repairs of same, and meet all of the foregoing necessities, will require an annual tax on the \$100 as follows ving and bridging.

onty tax for other purposes

Total inevitable annual tax for 20 years \$1.37 ual tax for hext two years, for sewer

Total annual tax for next two years..... \$9.45 Total annual tax for succeeding 18 years 2.87 Such a tax is absolute destruction. It is true the cost of sidewalks, water-rent axes are not assessed as a general tax but theless they are a burden upon the commu-nity, and if spread upon the entire propin the city they would amount a tax of \$5 92 2-5 on the \$100. Being ited to particular individuals, the burlen amounts to confiscation, and disables those individuals from contributing anything to the support of the government, and the burden comes back at last upon the The place where I was on foot is 100

Comparative Statement

BOSTON. *PHILADELPHIA. BALTIMORE.

debt is 6 per cent of the TENNESSEE.

If the debt is settled at fifty cents, it will hen be 6.5 per cent, of the taxable property MEMPHIS.

ot, about 6,000,0 beht, per head, \$178.60. Rate of tax, \$3.25 on the \$100. The debt is 43.16 perc∉nt of the taxable proper If the debt is compromised at \$1,250,000 in addition to the back taxes, estimated at \$1,-250,000 more, or a total of \$2,500,000, the cent, of the taxable property.

If ninety per cent, of the colored popula eted as non-taxpaying, the debt

per head for the remainder, on basis of above compromise, will be \$148.84. If the Memphis portion of the State debt be added, as it now stands, her debt per head will be \$196 60 and percentage of debt to taxable property PERCENTAGE OF DEBT TO TAXABLE PROP

with State dobt added DEBT PER HEAD. Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have place?"

finely paved streets, waterworks, parks, handattractive, as a set-off to their debt, while Memphis has scarcely anything, and has absolutely declined in taxable values from \$30,900,000 in 1866 to \$13,000,000 in 1880. In view of all these facts, is it possible to pay more of the old city debt than is proposed by the legislative commission in th bill now before the legislature? MINOR MERIWETHER

A TRAGEDY

In Two Acts, the Scenes of Which Were Dramatic Persona Being "Bad" Dent, Louis Guill and a Negro Named Abe.

Peaceful, Pleasant Picnic Ends in a Bloody, Brutal Murder-The Murdered Man's Legacy to His Servant-How Faithfully Old Abe Fulfilled His Promise.

Cleveland (O.) Leader: Several years before the war there occurred a tragedy in the eastern part of Tennessee, near the present site of Rugby, that aroused the indignation of the entire community. Several days ago, the concluding chapter was enacted. In the neighborhood menti neighborhood mentioned, there lived a young man named Abraham Dent, a man of fine education, usually kind in disposition, but of so violent a nature when aroused, that he was known as "Bad" Dent, " He was tall and handsone, possessing remarkably physical strength and an activity that had made him a favorite on the schoolhouse play-ground. He was wealthy, to which influence he owed ais escape from imprisonment, for he had killed a man, and was only cleared after the est legal talent had been employed in his defense. He was not addicted to the use of liquors, but would, as his friends and companions generally termed it, get on a spree of ill-humor. On such occasions he was mo-rose, quarrelsome and dangerous. His

freaks were strange and unaccountable, He would help a friend- out of an altercation and immediately turn and knock him down. Among his companions was a mg man named Louis Guill—a noble low. He was as brave as a lien, intelligent, kind-hearted and faithful to every ob-ligation. His father and mother were dead, having willed him the farm and several "black fokes," The friendship between Guill and Dent was a subject of remark, for where Dent was violent Guill was genial; where Dent was "in for a fight," Guill favored an adjustment and hearty laugh. Yet the two young men were friends. It seemed that they had been born friends. Their fathers were friends. Their mothers insisted upon having the same kind of coffee, the same kind of cooking; had the same ideas regarding children, and of course, were friends.

One day, at a picnic, the two friends en gaged in a quarrel. You told me that you were not going to dance with that girl," exclaimed Dent.
"I know I did, Abe, but I couldn't well get out of it. The boys arranged the set and assigned the partners."
"It wouldn't make any difference to me what the boys did, I wouldn't acknowledge that I told a d-d lie.' "If a man tells a lie it is better to ac

d-d lie I hold him accountable for it."
"Abe, you are on one of your sprees to-Let the matter drop.' "I am not in an ill humor, and you utter a d—d lie when you say"
"Abe, this has gone far enough." "It shall go just as far as I want it, meant what I said,"

"Are you in earnest?" "Go away then. Don't call me a liar again. If you do, I'll knock you down."
Several men rushed up, among them a colored man owned by Guill. He was his have risked his life for the man who could make his existence miserable or pleasant, and who nobly chose the latter. "Mars Louis," said the darkey, "doan hab formerly of the Toledo Blade, has been no truck wid dat man. He doan kere no moah fur blood den he do fur water," and he "Get away, Buck," said Guill. "He has ulted me and must pay the penalty. "Let him alone," cooly remarked Dent, and the next instant he lay full length on

the ground. Blood flowed from his mouth and for a time he seemed to be inscusible Recovering suddenly, he drew a barlow knife and as Guill stooped over to raise him he ut-tered an oath and plunged his knife-blade nto Guill's breast. Such a stampede followed that Dent escaped. Guill lay on the bosom of his faithful slave.
"Buck, I'm dying," he said, "It was a "Yes, Mars Louis, I's heah." "If Dent is not hung by law, I want you to kill him." "Yes, Mars Louis,"

"But don't take advantage of him; fight m with a knife. Do you promise?"
"Yes, Mars Louis. I'll follow him to th end ob de earth! I'll-oh, my marster i everyone. Old men shed tears when the aw poor Guill lying on the ground, with his hands full of grass, pulled up with the grasp

Guill was buried in a little orchard near the old farm house. Buck delivered the after. their services, but the colored man claimed breaks are reported in the levee along Bayou the right, and, as no one could doubt the St. John and the old basin this morning. The friendship which existed between master and | Treme market and that quarter of the city is servant, no one disputed the right of the partly flooded. a Sunday atternoon, when the sun shone jay flitted and the "sap sucker" pounded the old black trees, Buck stood at the head of his master's grave. Friends and neighbors gathered around, and children peeped over the red mound into the deep cavity, shuddered and drew back. For full five minutes Buck

tood without uttering a word. "I doan know how ter preach a funeral," feel de pullin' ob de heartstrings. Ez a smile can change ter a trembiin' ob de lip, so does orrow set heaviest on de heart what was filled wid joy. My marster had a heart ez big ez de 'magination ob a chile, an' ez de heart is de birthplace ob de soul, my marster on de right han' ob God close trone. May we all meet death wid as little fear, an' may de angels be ez giad ter see us all ez I knows dey has been ter make de

heabenly acquaintance of Mars Louis Guill. Dent fled to Texas, but was brought back and, by some technicality, acquitted. He left fennessee immediately after the trial, and went no one knew or cared where.

Several weeks ago, a tall man stood on Su-perior street, in Cleveland. His hair was alost as white as the snow at his feet. His ace wore a sad expression and his eyes wan-lered as though tired of every object. An old colored man came walking along. Seeng the white haired man, he stopped, gazed ntently for a moment, appr tranger and said: "Is yer name Mr. Dent"

Yes, that's my name! 'Did da uster call yer Mr. Bad Dent?' "Yes, do you know me?"
"I does. My name is Buck Guill. ng ter Mars Louis Guill. Don't vet recol-"Why, yes, Buck, how is your health," ex-

"No, sar; yer doesn't touch my hand in de grasp of friendship. I wuz at de picnic, yer riccolleck, when yer stobbed Mars Louis. He died in my arms. Fore he died he made me promise dat I'd kill you in a far fight casen de law didn't hang you. Now I 'poses ter fight yer wid barlow knives."

"Did Louis make you promise this?"

"Years." "Yas, sah." "Then you must keep your promise. What-

ever Louis Guill said must be done, shall be done. I have never refused to fight any living man. Where shall the encounter take "In de little orchard near de ole farm "When?" "Jes ez soon ez we ken go dar.

The two men boarded the next train and sent to Nashille. Engaging a private coneyance, they went up into East Tennessee, nd stopped at a roadside inn, near the old Guill farmhouse. It was agreed that there April 6th and 7th. An oration will be should be one witness to the encounter, and delivered by Colonel Ozro J. Dodds on the atory letter and gave it to the innkeeper. It was Sunday afternoon. The three ment went local executive committee met to-night to through an old orchard—orchard only in make preparations memory, for nothing but the decaying trunks bers from abroad.

Encouraging to Cotton-Planters.

Laid in Tennessee and Ohio-The

agreeable prophecies about the coming of the locusts in some portions of the country. He says there are two breeds, the thirteen-year and the seventeen-year varieties, and that their respective periods for returning dovetail together in 1881, so that we are to have them both during the present year. The professor forewarns the country just where each the professor forewarns the country just where each the country in the crops. He variety will begin harvesting the crops. He says: "The seventeen-year locusts will be particularly plentiful in Marquette and Green Lake counties, in Wisconsin, and may also appear in the western part of North Carolina, in northeast Ohio and a few in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Westchester county, New York. They will also be abundant in the neighborhood of Wheeling, and will probably extend down into Maryland will probably extend down into Maryland, Virginia and the District. Of this, however, I am not quite sure. The thirteen-year brood will, in all probability, appear in southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, with the exception of the northwest corner; in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina."

GOOD, SOLID ARGUMENTS

dduced at a Meeting of Brooklyn Republicans. Held the Other Night.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The Kings county (Brooklyn) Republican general comduring a session last night to com plete their organization, engaged in a fist fight, in which several members were se-verely handled. The gas being turned off, other lights were procured and the fight re-newed. Ex-Sheriff Daggett, leader of the anti-Conkling wing, got a heavy blow on the

THE RIGHT SORT

Of People to Develop the Latent R sources of the Great State of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, February 8 .- A delegation of twenty odd gentlemen from Lewiston, Maine, who are visiting this State with a view of investing in manufacturing enterprises, received the courtesies of both houses of the general assembly to-day. Handsome addresses of welcome were made by President Tipton of the senate, and Speaker McVeigh of the house. Neat responses were returne by Messrs. J. T. Small, J. B. Horn, Golden and Barker, of the visiting party. After in specting the numerous points of interest, the specting the numerous points of interest, the visitors left for the south by the afternoon train over the Iron Mountain railroad.

DESICCATED DISPATCHES.

Austin, Texas, February 7 .- The senate to-day passed resolutions of sympathy for Ireland. Boston, February 7.—E. C. Sherman, president of the National bank of Commonwealth, died yesterday. TORONTO, February 7.—The cable says that no order has been issued to slaughter Canadian cattle at Liverpool. PENSACOLA, FLA., February 7 .- The heavknowledge it. I hope I have not offended iest gale for years prevails. Much damage has been done to the shipping. NEW YORK, February 7.-Expenditures on the Brooklyn bridge since the commence ment have been over \$12,000,000.

New York, February 7.—Strikes are imminent among the ship-keepers, carpenters and fresco painters for an increase of wages. NEW YORK, February 8.—The pool match between Morris and Frey was decided about daylight this morning in favor of the latter. NIAGARA, N. Y., February 7.-A train on the New York Central was wrecked this afternoon. Two passengers were injured. LONG BRANCH, N. J., February 7 .-- Ice is NEW YORK, February 7 .- D. A. P. Miller,

pointed business manager of the New York CLEVELAND, O., February 8 .- The annual

NEW YORK, February 8 .- One hundred and forty-eight deaths from smallpox were reported to-day, nearly double the average number of deaths.

FALLS RIVER, Mass., February 8,-The

spinners and weavers have made a demand for an increase of wage. If the demand refused a strike will follow. Hannisbung, February 8.—The twentieth callot for United States senator resulted as cattering, 13. No result. Boston, February 7.—There were three ceidents on the New York and New Eng-

and railroad Saturday. The rolling stock suffered, but no person was hurt. CINCINNATI, February 7,-The first pas ger-train left Ironton, Ohio, to-day, on the extension of the Scioto Valley railroad, for Portsmouth. Regular trains will run here NEW ORLEANS, February 7 .- Several

Sr. Louis, February 8.—The Times news-paper was sold at public auction at 1 o'clock to-day. Frank J. Bowman, attorney for the majority of the bondholders, was the pur chaser at \$24,420. NEW YORK, February 7.- A ticket-taker

on the elevated railroad this morning at-tempted to cross the track and was struck by the locomotive. He was instantly killed and horribly mangled. TIFFIN, OHIO, February 7.—The Woole nills company, known as the "Old Mills." made an assignment late Saturday night Liabilities, \$40,000; assets estimated to be PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Thomas I Dawson sued Charles E. Smith for pubing that at a Democratic parade Dawson

exhibited the rebel flag. The jury found fo Smith, Dawson to pay the costs. MORILE, February 7.—The heavy Sunday made several washouts on the New Orleans and Mobile and Montgomery railbreath at the fall of night, when our Grand Order. The trains are suspended, and wires are down nearly everywhere COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA., February 8 .- A fire vesterday nearly swept out of existence

the town of Walnut, in this county, on the Rock Island railroad. Seventeen busines ouses and residences were totally destroyed with most of their contents. DAYTON, O., February 7 .- Yesterday morn ing, while services were being held in the Presbyterian church of this city, the building was found to be on fire. The pastor notifie and without causing a panic,

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7 .- The Orego farmers are moving to devise some means to put a stop to the decline in the price of wheat, and a convention is to be held at Salem soon to effect a combination of the farming interests, particularly the wheat producers. MILWAUKEE, February 7 .- A fire at Omer Wisconsin, this morning, destroyed one-half of the busines part of the town, including ten stores, a planing-mill, Thompson & Hay den's carriage works and a large busin block. The loss is not less than \$200,000.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The resolutions adopted by the board of trade and transportation call for the improvement of the anals by deepening and otherwise, and the bolition of all tolls on west-bound freight, that boatmen might compete successfull SAN FRANCISCO, February 7 .- A stockton lispatch states that all the islands of the San loaquin river are covered with water to a reater or less extent, as well as the mai land on the lower portion of the river. This morning it is raining again all over the northern and central portion of the State.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—The fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in this city evening of the sixth, and a banquet will be given on the evening of the seventh. The make preparations for the reception of mem-

Close of an Active Life. Trevitt, an old resident here, died to-day of Dent, without uttering a word, took posi- heart disease, aged seventy-two. Dr. Trevitt was thrice a member of the Ohio assembly, secretary of state for three terms, and represented the United States in a diplomatic canacity in Chili during the administration of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He leave a wife and several grandchildren.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

FRANKLIN FOUNDRY, 168 Vine Street, Cincinn ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON. Prof. Riley, now famous as the great cotton-worm investigator, has made some distinctional the above Foundry.—En. Appeal. TUTT'S PILLS.

Reader! Have you caught a cold! the phiegm? Have you an oppression on the lungs with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? It so, delay is dangerous. "Silght colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have weeted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balanm ever discovered. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT Will enable you to raise the phierm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely and breaking easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cordial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and \$1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

A safe and gentle purgative, recom-mended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, Increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organa, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fe-ver, Dyspepsia, Sick Hendache, Billions Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregu-larities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts visor to the system. appetite, and imparts vigor to the system Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York. WRITE FOR TUTPS MANUAL FREE

OF THE



Sr. Louis, February 7.—The aggregate loss by the fire Saturday night is not yet known, but it will approximate \$500,000 on stocks and buildings. MARCH 1, 1881.

Edict VII.

of welcome visitors who may be assembled within her gates, give tongue to rejoicing II. The King of the Carnival orders proclama-

ed City of Memphis, and all the thousand

Monday, Feb. 28, 1881

at high noon, to inaugurate the innocent merry making, fun and frolic of our army of revelle ollowing our royal train. III. Our glittering courtiers and nobles of ou ousehold move with our advance; and our her alds proclaim our demand upon the authorities of the city for the surrender of our Capital and Golden Key of the Gate.

MARDI-GRAS

MARCH 1, 1881.

ur residence and our power, and a free license shall be accorded to all harmless merry-numers lenten dawn.

MEMPHI

entrance the beholder with its pageant of won

VII. As a favor to our loval subjects scattered

throughout our broad realm, who may wish to me to greet the King on his visit, we comman that all Railroad Magnates and Commanders of safe transportation to and from our city of Men-

Be Notice of the Programme of the Citis

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ommittee for Monday and Tuesday will be given



ble shoe in existence. All our goods are warrar and satisfaction guaranted in every respect. Go ent C. O. D. ZELLNER & CO.

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Sore Threat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption. AND ALL DISEASES OF THROAT AND LUNGS Extract from Report of the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Ecvenue, Washingzon, D. C., January 26, 1860. essrs. Lawsence & Martin, 111 Medison street cage, fil.—Gentlemen: I have received "a cert formula," glying the ingrediguts and relative portions used in the manufacture of an article proportions used in the manufacture of an article which you advertise and sell under the mane of "TOLU, ROCK AND RYE." This compound, according to your formula, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the PAL-SAMOF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed to this strike in pectoral complaints, while the Whisky and Syrup constitute an emulsion rendering the compound an agreeable remedy to the patient.

ing the compound an agreeable remedy to the patient.

In the opinion of this office, an article compounded according to this formula may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation, under the provisions of Schedule A, following section 3437, United States Revised Statutes, and when so stamped may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and other persons, without rendering them liable to pay a special tax as iliquor dealers. Yours respectfully, [Signed]

OREEN B. RAUM. Commissioner.

Put up in Quart Size Bottles for Family Use.

CAUTION. Don't be deceived by unprincipled CAUTION. dealers who try to paim off upon rou Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU, ROCK you Rock and Rye in place of o AND RYE, which is the only genu tiele made, having a Government Stamp bottle. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Propri 111 Madison street, C Sold in Memphis by all Druggists, Gre Wine Merchanis generally; at wholesale by Mansfield & Co., C. P. Hunt & Co. and Vaccaro & Co., who will supply the trade

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Courthouse, January 23, 1881.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Mary Connelly,
doceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and actile;
and to those to whom said estate is indebted, to file
their claims with me, duly probated, within the
time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever
barred, [wed] JOHN LOAGUE, Public Adm'r.